KOZLOVSKAYA, L.S.; FADEYEVA, T.N.; ZAGURAL'SKAYA, L.M.

Effect of invertebrates on the decomposition of the upper sphagnum soil. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12: Ser biol.-med. nauk no.3:50-56 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.S., kand. biol. nauk, otv. red.

[Fauna of cedar forests of Siberia and its exploitation] Fauna kedrovykh lesov Sibiri i ee ispol'zovanie. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 161 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut lesa i drevesiny.

KOZLOVSKAYA, M.A.

124-11-13266

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p. 141 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, M. A.

TITLE: On the Calculation of the Deformation of Arches.
(O raschete uprugikh arok po deformirovannomu sostoyaniyu.)

PERIODICAL: V. sb.: 15-ya nauchn. konferentsiya Leningr. inzh. -stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1957, pp 371-380

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates a method for the calculation of the deformation of arches based on a solution of Euler's equation set up to express functionally the potential energy of the system. Inaccuracies and unjustifiable simplifications rob the work of any scientific significance. The ample existing literature on the subject is ignored.
(A. A. Pikovskiy)

Card 1/1

L 51836-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017115 UR/0239/64/050/010/1218/1226

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, M. M.

TITLE: Morphological and functional organization of defensive type responses evoked by hypothalamic stimulation

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 50, no. 10, 1964, 1218-1226

TOPIC TAGS: brain, electroencephalography, morphology, psychology, neurology, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: When local electrical stimulation was applied to various structures of the posterior hypothalamic region in rabbits with chronically embedded unipolar electrodes, an aggressive-defensive type response ("rage") was evoked when the n.n. mammillaris medialis and perifornicalis, n. dorsomedialis, n.n. paraventricularis and periventribularis arcuatus were stimulated. A definite order in the development of responsive manifestations was found when the intensity was gradually increased: heightened alertness, "rage" type reaction with motor, autonomic, and "emotional" manifestations, and the "desperate run" response. Use of neurotropic agents of the suppressive type (metamizil, morphine, and

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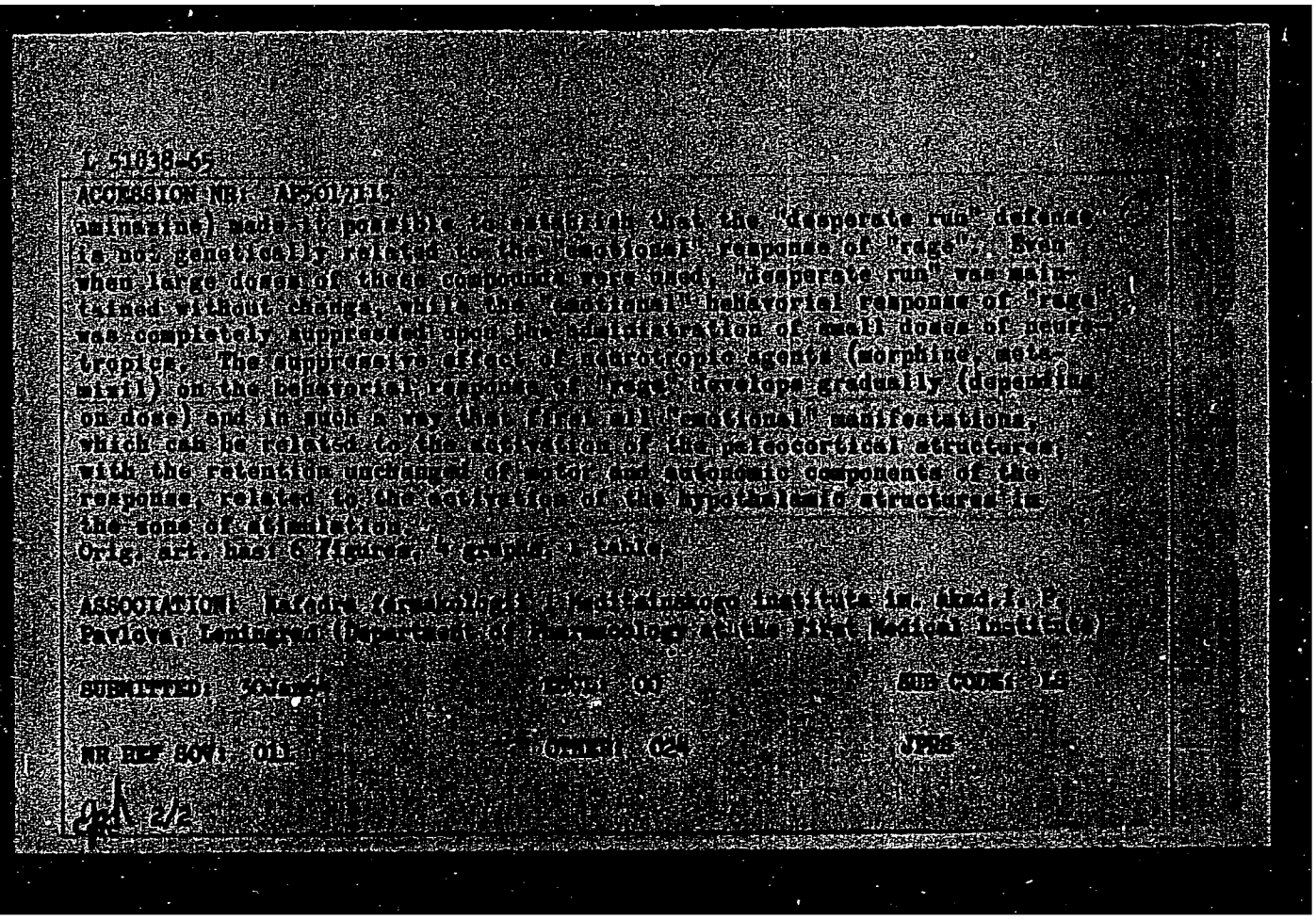

L 51038-65
ACCESSION NR: AF5017115
aminazine) made it possible to establish that the "desperate run" during is not genetically related to the emotional response of "rage". Even when large doses of these compounds were used, "desperate run" was maintained without change, while the emotional behavioral response of "rage" was completely suppressed upon the administration of small doses of neuroleptics. The suppressive effect of neuroleptic agents (morphine, metamizil) on the behavioral response of "rage" develops gradually (depending on dose) and in such a way that first all "emotional" manifestations, which can be related to the activation of the paleocortical structures, with the retention unchanged of motor and autonomic components of the response, related to the activation of the hypothalamic structures in the zone of stimulation.
Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra farmakologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta im. akad. I. P. Pavlova, Leningrad (Department of Pharmacology of the First Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 024 ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, M.N.

AUTHOR BOGORODITSKIY, N.P., BOYS, G.V., KOZLOVSKAYA, M.N., NEYMAN, M.I.,

PA - 2792

TITLE Mechanical Strenght of Radioceramics in Connection with Heat Treatment. (Mekhanicheskaya prochnost' radiokeramiki v svyazi s termicheskoy obrabotkoy - Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 4, pp 675-681, (U.S.S.R.)
Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT The following three materials mainly used in radio industry were investigated. 1) Ultra porcelain UF-46 on a corundum basis. 2) Ticond T-8o on a rutile basis. 3) Ceramic material on a zirconium-titanate basis TK-2o. Crystal sizes were 4 and from 2 to 4o and from 1o to 15 respectively. Measurements of the temperature coefficients of capacity were carried out at a temperature of from 3o-7o° C and a frequency of 2.1o^6 kc. The mechanical strength of radioceramics is closely connected with the forming of a boundary layer between the crystals. This layer has the capability of further crystallization, which leads to the forming of microgaps. Hardening of ceramics at temperatures above the critical temperature for forming gaps is of special impertance for the purpose of increasing the mechanical strength. Mechanical and electric strength are closely connected with each other. On the account of the forming of microgaps the electric strength of the ceramics decreases by one order of magnitude. The ceramic materials investigated have a certain critical temperature for the forming of gaps which has to be taken into

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Mechanical Strength of Radioceramics in Connection with Heat Treatment. PA - 2792

account in the case of technological processes. In three chapters the influences exercised by temperature in annealing and cooling down on the properties of the samples are dealt with.
(16 illustrations and 4 citations from Slav publications).

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 1.11.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, M. P., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "Hypotension and hypotonic states (Clinical-experimental investigation)". Khar'kov, 1959. 27 pp (Min Health Ukr SSR, Khar'kov State Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 140)

KOZLOVSKAYA, M.P., dotsent

Hypotonia. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no.52:124-132 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(HYPOTENSION)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N. M.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26310

Author : Kozlovskaya, N.M.
Inst :
Title : A Study of the Combined Effect of Syntomycin, Streptomycin and Penicillin on the Sensitivity and Resistance to Antiobiotics of a Strain of Staphylococcus.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunibiologii, 1956, No 2, 24-28

Abst : In vitro tests, syntomycin acts synergetically with penicullin and streptomycin. The activity of penicillin relative to staphylococcus in vitro is substantially increased through the addition of subbacteriostatic doses of streptomycin and somewhat less through the addition of syntomycin. The activity of streptomycin increases when the same doses of penicillin and syntomycin are added, penicillin being the more effective. The activity of

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USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26310

syntomycin upon addition of penicillin and streptomycin in subbacteriostatic doses hardly varies.

Card 2/2

AVERBURG, A.L., studentka V kursa; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V., studentka V kursa.

The formation of undergroud waters and the reclamation of land in southern Khorezm. Sbor.stud.rab. SAGU no.12:26-32 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Khorezm--Water, Underground)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N. V.

"Genus Elaeagnus in the USSR and Its Practical Uses." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, Nol, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

New species of the genus Elaeagnus in the U.S.S.R. Bot.mat. Gerb. 16:258-259 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Oleaster)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Two little-known plants of Kola flora, Bot.mat.Gerb. 17:30-42 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Kola Peninsula--Botany)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.

Discovery of Mimulus guttatus DC in the vicinity of Minsk.
Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.biial.nav. no.1:159 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(White Russia--Figwort)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

New and rare plants collected in White Russia in the summer of 1957. Biul.Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.3:64-67 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(WHITE RUSSIA--BOTANY)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Forestry. Dendrology. K

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104521

AUTHOR : Kozlovskaya, N. V.
INST. : Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR
TITLE : Review of Species of the Genus Elaeagnus L. Found in the USSR

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Botan. in-ta AN SSSR, 1958, ser. 1, vyp. 12, 84-131

ABSTRACT : On the basis of literature data and also herbarium materials from the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Botanical Institutes of the Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan SSR, State Museum of Georgia and personal observations (1951-1952) in Turkmen and Transcaucasia, the species composition and range of the genus Elaeagnus have been critically reviewed. Data are presented on the morphology, anatomical structure, biology and ecology of oleaster; also the economic use of the described species

Card: 1/2

13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : K

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104521

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : is characterized. A detailed classification of the genus and a key to determination of the species of oleaster found in the USSR and neighboring countries are given, with indication of the boundaries of their ranges. The origin of species growing in the USSR is described. Bibliography of 146 titles.--L. V. Nesmelov

Card: 2/2

TOMIN, M.P., akademik; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.; KRUGANOVA, Ye.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, V.A.; TSETTERMAN, N.O.; SHISHKIN, B.K., glavnyy red.; BULAT, O., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Flora of the White Russian S.S.R.] Flora BSSR. Minsk. Vol.5. 1959. 266 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akademiia nauk Belaruskoi SSR. Minsk. Instytut biialogii. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom flory i gerbariya Instituta biologii AN BSSR (for Tomin). 3. Institut biologii AN BSSR (for all except Shishkin, Bulat, Volokhanovich).
(White Russia--Compositae)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N. [Kazlouskaia, N.].

Phytogeographical works of Humboldt. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.biial. nav. no.2:121-125 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDER FRIEDRICH, 1769-1859)
(PHYTOGEOGRAPHY)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Natural herbaceous plants in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the White Russiah S.S.R. Sbor. bot. rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.2:196-204 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(White Russia--Grasses)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Floristic observations in the Mogilev-Streshin section of the Dnieper Valley. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.5:37-41 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

GOMEL' PROVINCE--BOTANY)

KOZLOVSKAYA, Natal'ya Vital'yevna; SHALKOVSKAYA, A., red.; GES', N., red.; BELEN'KAYA, I., tekhn. red.

[Spring plants in the Minsk region] Vesennie rasteniia okrestnostei Minska. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1961. 50 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Minsk region--Botany)

BORKHVARDT, V.S.; VASIL'YEV, I.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.; MARKOVSKAYA, L.A.; MINYAYEV, N.A.; MURAV'YEVA, O.A.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, Ye.V.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, A.P.; FLOROVSKAYA, Ye.F.; SHISHKIN, B.K.,prof.; YUZEPCHUK,S.V.,prof. [deceased]; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Flora of Leningrad Province] Flora Leningradskoi oblasti. Otv. red. B.K.Shishkin. Leningrad, No.3. 1961. 266 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (Shishkin). 3. Kafedra botaniki Leningradskogo Ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Sergiyevskaya, Yuzepchuk).
(Leningrad Province—Dicotyledons)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Materials on the geography of hawkweeds in White Russia. Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.3:23-31 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(White Russia--Hawkweed)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Notes on rare plants found on the Minsk Upland. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:100-102 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(MINSK UPLAND--BOTANY)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.; PROTASEVICH, R.T.

Bear is onion Allium ursinum L. in White Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:103-104 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(WHITE RUSSIA--ALLIUM)

MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, Vera Arsen'yevna; KOZLOVSKAYA, Nataliya Vital'yevna; GONCHARIK, M.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; ZAYTSEVA, T., red. izd-va; TURTSEVICH, L., tekhn. red.

[Poisonous and harmful plants] Iadovitye i vrednye rasteniia. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 116 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(White Russia--Poisonous plants)

YURKEVICH, I.D.; SMOLYAK, L.P. [Smaliak, L.P.]; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V. [Kazlouskaia, N.V.]

Development of botanical science in White Russia in the light of the resolutions of the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Vesti AN BSSR.Ser.biial.nav. no.3:5-19 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(WHITE RUSSIA--BOTANICAL RESEARCH)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Some ecdemic plants in White Russia. Bot.zhur. 47 no.11:1684-1686 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR, Minsk.
(White Russia—Botany)

MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, V.A. [Mikhailouskaia, V.A.]; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V. [Kazlouskaia, N.V.]

Ecology and geography of the medicinal flora of White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.1:13-20'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(WHITE RUSSIA—BOTANY, MEDICAL)

GES', D.K.; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

First find of Oxytropis pillosa L. in White Russia. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.8:552-553 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.F. Kuprevichem.

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Herbarium of the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Sciences of the White Russian S.S.R. Bot.; issl. Bel. otd. VBO no.5:236-237 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.

Floristic characteristics of the [illegible]cultural regions of White Russia. Bot.; issl. Bel. otd. VBO no.6:243-246 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V. [Kazalouskaia, N.V.]

Southern species in the flora of White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial nav. no.1:27-32 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BORKHVARDT, V.S.; DROZDOVA, I.N.; ZAKHAREVICH, S.F.; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.; MARKOVSKAYA, L.A.[deceased]; MIRYAYEV, N.A.; MURAV'YEVA, O.A.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, Ye.V.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, A.P.; STANISHCHEVA, O.N.; TAKHTADZHYAN, A.L.; FLOROVSKAYA, Ye.F.; TSVELEV, N.N.; SHISHKIN, B.K., prof.[deceased]; SHMIDT, V.M.; DUBROVSKAYA, I.P., red.

[Flora of Leningrad Province] Flora Leningradskoi oblasti. Leningrad. No.4. 1965. 356 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shishkin).

1. POLYAK, A.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.

2. USSR (600)

4. Combines (Agricultural Machinery)

7. Reconstruction of parts and assemblies of the engine of a self-propelled combine S-4. Tekhsov. MTS. 13 no. 41/42, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

KOZLOVSKAYA, O. I.

Biological Chemistry

Dissertation: "Experimental Data in the Pharmacology of Para-Aminosalicylic Acid," Cand Med Sci, Kiev Medical Inst, Kiev, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 3, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.; STRIZHEVA, N.N.

Effect of the sodium slat of para-aminosalicylic acid on some vascular reflexogenic zones. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.5:118-122 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy medichniy institut imeni akademika O.O.Bogomol'tsya, kafedra farmakologii.
(SALICYLIC ACID) (RESPIRATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.

Absorption, circulation in theblood, distribution in various organs, and excretion of paraaminosalicylic acid. Farm. i toks. 19 no.2: 42-45 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. -chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Cherkes) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID, metabolism,
(Rus))

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.

Effect of phthivazid on blood coagulation. Vrach.delo no.12:1349 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.I.Cherkes) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.

Pharmacology of substances with an anticholesterinemic action. Vrach. delo no. 3:12-14 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR. prof. A.I. Cherkes) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ACETIC ACID) (CHOLESTEROL METABOLISM)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.; DEMIDOVA, A.D.

Species and seasonal changes of fleas parasitic on field mice.
Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. no.1:18 '55.
(KHABAROVSKTERRITORY--FLEAS) (MIRA 11:3)
(PARASITES--FIELD MICE)

ZHOVTYY, I.F.; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.; FEDOROVA, L.V. [deceased]; RYZHUK, T.I.; LEONOV, Yu.A.; SUCHEVSKIY, P.T.; MOSKALENKO, V.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.; DEMIDOVA, A.A. [deceased]; ANIKEYEV, I.K.; CHIPIZUBOVA, P.A.; PROLIP'YEV, V.N.

Materials for a study of the trombiculid mites of Siberia and the Far East. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 16: 156-172 '57. (MIRA 13:7)

(SIBERIA, EASTERN--MITES)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.; DEMIDOVA, A.A. [deceased]

Materials on the ecology of field mouse fleas in Khabarovsk Territory. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 17:59-64 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(KHABAROVSK TERRITORY--FLEAS) (PARASITES--FIELD MICE)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.; GARBUZOV, M.A.

Number of gray rats and the fleas parasitic on them in Khabarovsk. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 17:65-73 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(KHABAROVSK--FLEAS) (PARASITES--RATS)

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.

Types of fleas (Aphaniptera) among rodents from districts located along the Ussuri River in Khabarovsk Territory. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 17:109-115 '58.
(MIRA 13:7)

(KHABAROVSK TERRITORY--FLEAS) (PARASITES--RODENTS)

KOVALOVSKAYA, O. L., TIMOFEYEVA, A. A., BELYAVSKAYA, N. L.

"A zoologo-parasitological description of the foci of hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis in the city of Khabarovsk and its outskirts." p. 122

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Science USSR and Academy of USSR, No. 1 254pp.

KALMYKOVA, A.D.; ANTIP'YEVA, O.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, A.A.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.; BELYAYEVA, N.S.

Epidemiology of infectious hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis in Khabarovsk. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20: 161-169 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(KHABAROVSK--KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.; PROKOP'YEV, V.N.; GORDEYEVA, V.N.; LAZARENKO, L.P.; BUBLIYENKO, A.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.

Materials on the study of the ticks of the genus Ixodes (family Ixodiae) of northeastern Asia. Dokl. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. no.5:188-193 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.V.

Electric conductivity of viscose. Khim.volok. no.6:36-39 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Viscose--Electric properties)

42823

S/169/62/000/010/036/071
D228/D307

3.5110

AUTHORS: Kurbatova, A.V., Kozlovskaya, O.V. and Mazurin, N.I.

TITLE: Some spatial characteristics of upper layer clouds over the north-western territory of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 16-17, abstract 10B97 (Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, no. 12, 1961, 145-162)

TEXT: Using the data of aircraft observations of cirri over the Leningrad region, those of atmospheric radio sounding by Stn. Voyeykovo, and tropopause charts for 1955-1960, the authors analyze 561 cases of observation of upper layer clouds that were carried out in order to determine their wind and heat characteristics, vertical spread, and probability of appearance. The data obtained indicate that there is a seasonal trend in the frequency of different vertical cloud spreads. The most probability falls on the gradation 1-2 km in spring, 2-4 km in summer, 1-3 km in autumn and 2-3 km in winter. The average vertical spread of clouds in each season

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Some spatial characteristics ...

increases with increasing cloud pointage. Thus, with up to 5 points of cloud the vertical spread constitutes 1000 m, and at 6-10 points it grows by 2- to 3-fold. The vertical cloud spread depends on the tropopause type: the most spread is noted when there is an inversion distribution of the temperature in the tropopause layer; the least spread is noted if there is a retarded fall of the temperature with altitude, when the cloud thickness is proportional to that of the tropopause. The frequency of 10-point cloud decreases on the transition from an inversion tropopause to one with a retarded temperature drop, but the frequency of appearance of 1-7 point cloud increases in this case. The frequency of the appearance of any gradations in the amount of cloud when the tropopause has this latter form is almost identical, while the inversion and isothermal tropopauses it grows as the amount of cloud increases. As a result of analyzing the observational data it was established that the maximum wind level is usually disposed either in the upper part of the cloud layer or a little higher. In most cases north-westerly, westerly, and south-westerly maximum wind directions were observed in all seasons of the year when cirri were present. The greatest cloud thickness

Some spatial characteristics ...

is observed when the winds have prevalent directions both for the year on an average and seasonally, there being more vertically thick clouds if the winds are from the western part of the horison. The maximum wind speed at the time of cirrus is much higher in autumn and winter than in spring and summer. The greatest vertical upper layer cloud spread is observed in winter and spring months, when the maximum wind speeds are from 60-100 km/hr, and in summer and autumn periods if the speeds are more than 140 km/hr. Positive wind speed gradients of 0-10 km/hr/km prevail when cirri are present in all seasons of the year; their frequency, however, is higher in spring and summer than in autumn and winter. At maximum wind speeds of more than 100 km/hr the upper boundary of cirri is often disposed above the minimum temperature level.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

KOZLOVSKAYA, S.F.

Quaternary glaciation of the northern part of the Central Siberian Plateau. Trudy VSEGEI 64:102-113 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Central Siberian Plateau--Glacial epoxh)

KOZLOVSKAYA, S.F.; KRASNOV, I.I.

Does peneplanation exist in the Central Siberian Plateau?
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.2:8-17 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Central Siberian Plateau--Erosion)

KOZLOVSKAYA, S. L.

Central Lab., BTsZh, Central Inst. Epidemiol., and Microbiol., (-1944-).

Central Tuberculosis Inst., (-19944-)

"Cultivation of BCG cultures on the hlycocoll synthetic medium VKL,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 6, 1944.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____1953, Uncl.

KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V. (Moskva)

Ecological types of the atmospheres of planets. Priroda 45 no.2: 82-84 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

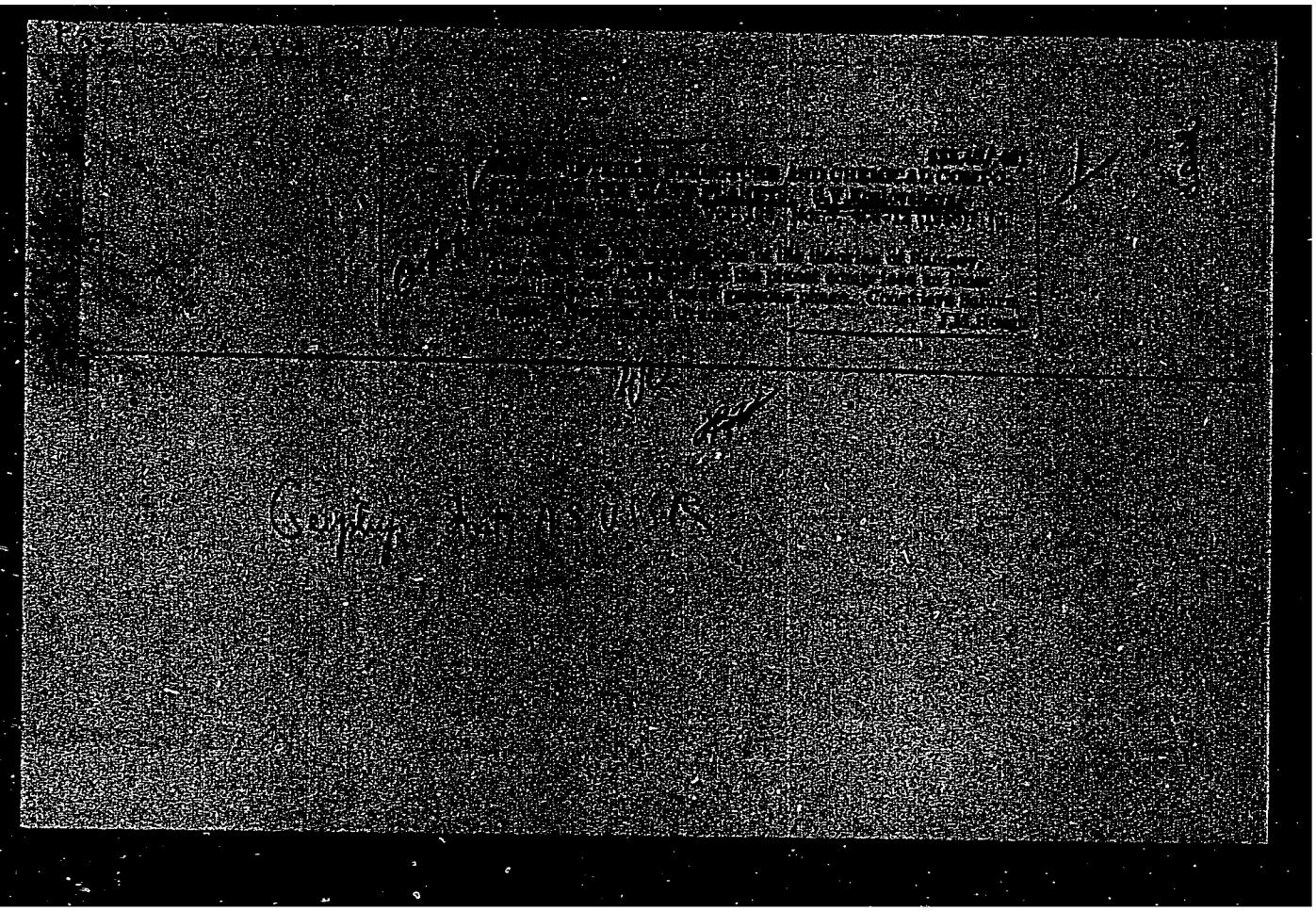
(Planets)

KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V.

LEVIN, B.Yu.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V.; STARKOVA, A.G.

Mean chemical composition of meteorites. Meteoritika no.14:38-53 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Meteorites)



SHMIDT, Otto Yul'yevich, akademik [deceased]; KUROSH, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, otv.red.toma; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V., red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; LEVIN, B.Yu., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.I., red.; KHIL'MI, G.F., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; SHEVELEV, M.I., general-leytenant, red.; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works; mathematics] Izbrannye trudy; matematika. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 315 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Delone, Mal'tsev).
(Groups, Theory of)

KOGAN, Ya.B., red.-sostavitel'; ALEKSANDROV, akademik, otv.red.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V., red.; KUROSH, A.G., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; LEVIN, B.Yu., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.I., akademik, red.; KHIL'MI, G.F., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; SHEVELEV, M.I., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.; PROKOF'YEVA, N.B., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Otto IUl'evich Shmidt; his life and works. A collection devoted to a hero of the Soviet Union, Academician Otto IUl'evich Shmidt, 1891-1956] Otto IUl'evich Shmidt; zhizn' i deiatel'nost'. Sbornik, posviashchennyi geroiu Sovetskogo Soiuza akademiku Otto IUl'evichu Shmidtu, 1891-1956. Moskva, 1959. 469 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Delone). (Shmidt, Otto IUl'evich, 1891-1956)

SHMIDT, Otto Yul'yevich [deceased]; LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, otv.red.toma; LEVIN, B.Yu., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, otv.red. toma; KHIL'MI, G.F., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, otv.red.toma; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V., red.; KUROSH, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.I., akademik, red.; SHEVELEV, M.I., general-leytenant, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Selected works; geophysics and cosmogony] Izbrannye trudy; geofizika i kosmogoniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 209 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Cosmogony) (Geophysics)
(Schmidt, Otto IUl'evich, 1891-1956)

SHMIDT, Otto Yul'yevich, akademik [deceased, 1891-1956]; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, otv.red.toma; SHEVELEV, M.I., general-leytenant, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, otv.red.toma; DELONE, B.N., red.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V., red.; KUROSH, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; LEVIN, B.Yu., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.I., akademik, red.; KHIL'MI, G.F., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; MEYEROVICH, O.V., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Selected geographical works] Izbrannye trudy; geograficheskie raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 212 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Delone).
(Schmidt, Otto IUl'evich, 1891-1956)
(Arctic regions)

42060

S/555/62/008/000/003/003
I023/I242

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, S.V.

TITLE: The inner structure of the moon

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Voprosy Kosmogonii. v. 8. Moscow, 1962, 145-149

TEXT: The present paper attempts to infer the inner structure of the moon from available data. The pressure inside the moon is ~ 50000 atm, and many data are available on the compressibility and thermal expansion of various minerals and rocks under such pressure. The dimensions of the moon used in the calculations were: mass - 7.32×10^{25} gm, radius - 1738 Km and average

Card 1/2

S/555/62/008/000/003/003
I023/I242

The inner structure of the moon

density - 3.33 gm/cm^3. Several models of the moon were calculated by numerical integration of the hydrostatic equilibrium equation. For the isothermal one - layer model the calculation was performed for two values of compressibility: $\beta_1 = 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$ cm^2/dyne and $\beta_2 = 0.5 \times 10^{-12}$ cm^2/dyne (this is the range of minerals which the moon is supposedly composed of). The density is given by: $\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \beta P)$ where P is the pressure and ρ_0 is 3.26 gm/cm^3 for β_1 and 3.30 gm/cm^3 for β_2. In the isothermal two-layer model a crust with a density of 2.8 gm/cm^3 (equal to that of Earth's crust) contains 5, 10, or 15% of the total lunar mass. A constant β is assumed in both layers. In the third model the temperature varies with the distance from the center: the density is both temperature and pressure dependent: $\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \beta P)/(1 + \alpha t)$ Models of the moon can be built from rocks which abund on Earth. There is 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, S.V.

Masses and radii of planets and satellites. Biul.Inst.teor.astron. 9 no.5:330-376 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 02996-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6033174 SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/005/1081/1097

30
B

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Models of the internal structure of Earth, Venus, and Mars

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 5, 1966, 1081-1097

TOPIC TAGS: terrestrial planet, Earth planet, Venus planet, planet interior, Mars interior, Venus interior, Mars planet, COSMOGONY, GEOPHYSICS, GEOCHEMISTRY

ABSTRACT: The internal structures of the terrestrial or Earth-like planets (Venus and Mars) are examined on the basis of data obtained from studies of the interior of the Earth, and the results obtained are checked against the cosmogonic theory of O. Y. Shmidt. It is assumed in these studies that the Earth's core consists of metal silicates which are the result of the transition of mantle material into a denser phase under high pressures. The density distribution inside the Earth is computed and plotted graphically on the basis of recent seismic data and the more precise values of its moment of inertia, obtained from the works of Bullen, Birch, Pan'kov, Zharkov, Landisman, and Kozlovskaya. Models of Mars and Venus, computed on the BESM-2, are derived by analogy and extension from various models of the Earth.

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.4243

L 02996-67

ACC NR: AP6033174

0

Comparison of models shows that the material composing Mars and Venus is somewhat denser than that comprising the Earth. The matter of which Mars is composed contains 5—8% more iron than does Earth, while Venus contains 1.5—2% more iron. Shmidt's cosmogonic theory attributes such differences in the composition of planetary interiors to the different temperature conditions prevailing at various distances from the Sun. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 tables, and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08, 03/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan66/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 033/ ATD PRESS: 5099

awm

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, T. I.; VISHNEVSKAYA, I. I.

Public Health - Congresses

Conference of medical workers of the R.S.F.S.R. Sov. zdrav., 11, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOZLOVSKAYA, T. I.
p. 2

SOV/77-4-2-15/18

23(4) 23 (5)

AUTHOR: Lyalikov, K.S.

TITLE: Successes of Soviet Electrophotography (Uspekhi sovetskoy elektrofotografii) A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrography (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam elektrografii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 149-152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an account of a scientific and technical conference on electrography, the first to be held in the Soviet Union and evidently in the world. It was organized in Vil'nyus on December 16-19, 1958 by the Soviet narodnogo khozyaystva Litovskoy SSR (Council for National Economy of the Lithuanian SSR), the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovets ministrov Litovskoy SSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR) and the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrografii (Scientific Research Institute of Electrography). The conference, attended by over 300 scientific workers, was opened by the Deputy Chairman of the Council for National Economy of the Lithuanian SSR P.A. Kul'vets, after which the director of the Institute for Electrography, I.I.Zhilevich, reviewed the state and prospects for development of this field should be USSR. He stated that research in this field should be carried out along the following lines: a) a search for new photo-active materials with high dark resistance; b) physical research into the internal processes; c) development of photosemiconductor layers; d) development of the theory of the electrophotographic process. K.S. Lyalikov (speaking also for O.G. Popov) gave a report in which he suggested determining the sensitivity of electrophotographic layers in CGST light sensitivity by the relaxation period of a charge on the surface of the layer, and the circuit [illegible] reported on some research on the sensitization of a semiconductor in electrophotographic layers. V.M. Fridkin gave a report on highly sensitive electrophotographic layers and an electrophotocopying device, and reviewed the formation process of the latent electrophotographic image on the basis of the zonal theory. He also described the design of an electronenalyzator for determining sensitivity by the relaxation period of a charge on the surface of the layer, and the circuit of an electrophotographic copying device. Anilov finished describing the latter and then spoke on the mechanics and kinetics of the development of the latent electrophotographic image in liquid developers.

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SOV/77-4-2-15/18

Successes of Soviet Electrophotography; A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrography

K.N. Vinogradov described some of the features of the cascade and liquid methods of electrophotographic development. Yu.Ye. Karpeshko devoted his report to the criterion of light sensitivity of the elctrophotographic process. After the reports, a discussion took place on methods of determining the light sensitivity of electrophotographic layers. A.N. Chernyshev spoke on the prospects of developing polygraphic processes using electric and magnetic forces. O.V. Gromov (speaking also for I.I. Zhilevich, A.A. Sukhiy, V.A. Gordeyeva, A.S. Pauzha and Yu. I. Kevalaytis) reported on the development of elctrophotographic reproducing equipment. A.S. Pauzha (speaking also for I.I. Zhilevich, A.S. Borisovich, K.M. Gal'vidiks and M.I.Rautkauskas) reported on the use of electrographic methods in recording oscillographs and other recording instruments.

V.P. Yurchenko (speaking also for L.N.Balin) spoke on the possibility of electrophotographically recording images from electron-beam tubes. L.S. Korol' (speaking also for M.M. Markevich, T.I. Kozlovskaya, B.I. Kalinauskene, M.K. Naynens, I.I. Zhilevich and K.A. Montrimas) gave a detailed description of laboratory and machine methods of producing photosemiconductor papers (zinc oxide was used). A.A. Sukhiy (speaking also for I.I. Zhilevich, O.V. Gromov, V.A. Gordeyev, N.V. Fedotov and T.N. Ger) described a laboratory and industrial machine for producing photosemiconductor papers. T.A. Shishkina (speaking also for Ya.A. Oksman) reported on a method of examining electrophotographic materials using an a/c bridge. S.I. Khotyanovich (speaking also for A.I. Gikens and I.S. Shileykens) spoke on developing materials for electrophotography and fermmagnitography, including developers giving a "reverse" image. B.I. Tikhonov reviewed methods of measuring the electrostatic potentials of electrophotographic layers, stressing that the oscillating electrode should not be placed above a layer with varying potential as this causes self-discharge. E.V. Krukovskis (speaking also for R.G.Gorevoy, A.V.Osipov and Ye. S. Kheyfets) spoke on the practice of producing velveteen papers in an electrostatic field, and showed samples produced by the Grigishskaya paper factory. Ye.L. Nemirovskiy then gave a historical review of the development of electrographic methods in which he paid tribute to the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Electrography in Vil'nyus and the Institut poligraficheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moskva)-(Polygraphic Machine-Building Institute (Moscow)). Debates were then held

on methods of measuring the potential of charged electrophotographic layers; the vibration pick-up most-used was shown in B.I. Tikhonov's report to be not always accurate. S.G.Grenishin stated that the bad influence of the oscillating electrode can be eliminated if the electrode probe above its surface is fixed and the pick-up is connected to it by a shielded cable. In the debate on Ye.L. Nemirovskiy's report it was stated that the research of Academicians A.N. Terenin and Ye.K. Putseyko should be considered as the basis of all work on electrophotographic papers with ZnO, as they were the first to show the possibility of optical sensitization of the internal photoeffect in ZnO. N.M.Gol'vidis then gave a report on the depositing of charges by a corona discharge. A.I. Kamiaskas and A.P. Yanulis reviewed some of the results of the use of electrographic methods in radiography. L.I. Nyun'ko (speaking also for I.I. Zhilevich, I.Z. Plavin, Yu.K. Vishchakas and Yu.A.Zibuts) reported on relaxation processes in semiconductor layers, using a vibration electrometer. Yu.K.Vishakas gave a report on research on some physical properties of the polycrystalline layers of selenious cadmium. M.F. Mikalkyavichyus spoke on some of the photoelectric properties of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3: the absorption maximum of the latter is about 900 mμ. S.M. Kayman reported on methods of obtaining selenium light-sensitive layers, including sublimation and thermal treatment; it was also found that the sensitivity of the layers increased after storage for 1.5 to 2 months at room temperature. P.M. Podvigalkin (speaking also for S.G.Grenishin) spoke on research into the electrical properties of electrophotographic layers of amorphous selenium and powdered zinc oxide. N.K. Shiktorov (speaking also for A.S. Tauraytis) discussed the production of selenium layers and some of their properties. Finally the following reports on ferromagnetography were delivered; 1) B.Ya. Kaznacheyev, V.M.Zhogina, "Electrodeposition of Magneto-Hard Alloys with Given Magnetic Characteristics" 2) M.P.Arutyunov, "Visualization of Magnetic Oscillograms by the Ferrographic Method" 3) V.T.Patrunov, "Ferrographic Recording of Facsimile Images" 4) I.I.Zhilevich, I.I. Gikis, B. Ye. Buchek, I.I. Kaynise, A.K.Kishis, "Mock Experiments in Non-Pressure Ferromagnetic Printing". There was also an exhibition showing the work of the Electrographic Institute. The most important conclusion of the conference was that a solid approach had been made to the possibility of wide technical use of the methods of electrography. It was considered that although work in this field actually started only in 1955-56 it has covered as much ground as the USA in 10 years. While admitting that it was easier to reproduce results already achieved than to be the first to arrive at them, the conference observed that the Americans took good care that no important information appeared in the literature available.

Card 10/10

84636

S/076/60/034/010/018/022
B015/B064

5.4700 2209, 1273, 1087

AUTHORS: Golutvin, Yu. M., and Kozlovskaya, T. M.

TITLE: Formation Heats of Vanadium Silicides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 2350 - 2354

TEXT: Since no exact published data are available, the authors determined the standard formation heats for the vanadium silicides V_3Si, V_5Si_3, and VSi_2 (Refs. 1, 2) as well as for metallic vanadium. A method given for titanium silicides in Ref. 7 was applied, and the formation heats were determined by combustion in a bomb calorimeter. Monocrystalline silicon used for the production of semiconductors, and 95.05% vanadium served as initial substances for the above silicides. The silicides were molten in zirconium oxide crucibles with barium chloride serving as fluxing material, and then subjected to chemical and X-ray phase-shift analyses. To check the completeness of the combustion of silicides in the bomb calorimeter the authors

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Formation Heats of Vanadium Silicides

experimentally determined the oxidizability of the preparations to be studied, and established the amount of oxygen necessary for complete oxidation. The calorific value of the calorimeter was checked with a standard (benzoic acid) of the VNIIM im. D. I. Mendeleyeva(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology). To exclude the effect of a possible incomplete combustion upon the values of measurement, the values of the combustion heats were extrapolated. Table 3 gives the resulting values of measurement. Herefrom and from the extrapolated values, respectively, the authors determined the formation heats of the vanadium silicides from the elements as follows:

$\Delta H^{c}_{298.1}$ V_3Si = -27±9 kcal/mole; $\Delta H^{c}_{298.1}$ V_5Si_3 = -96±46 kcal/mole;

$\Delta H^{c}_{298.1}$ VSi_2 = -75±21 kcal/mole; $\Delta H^{c}_{298.1}$ V_2O_5 = -370±1 kcal/mole.

The formation heat obtained for V_2O_5 is in good agreement with the data of Rossini et al. (Ref. 5) and the data from the handbook by Kubashevskiy and Evans (Ref.4).

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84636

Formation Heats of Vanadium Silicides

S/076/60/034/010/018/022
B015/B064

There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Metallurgy

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1959

Card 3/3

L 12875-63 EWA(h)/EWT(2)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD WH/JD/JW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP3002937 S/0076/63/037/006/1362/1368

AUTHOR: Golutvin, Yu. M.; Kozlovskaya, T. M.; Maslennikova, E. G.

TITLE: Heats of formation and heat capacities of the system Mn-Si

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 6, 1963, 1362-1368

TOPIC TAGS: formation heat, heat capacity, Mn-Si system, manganese silicide, Mn sub 3 Si, Mn sub 5 Si sub 3, MnSi sub 2, covalent bond

ABSTRACT: The standard heats of formation at 25C of the manganese silicides Mn sub 3 Si, Mn sub 5 Si sub 3, MnSi and a phase close to MnSi sub 2 were determined by combustion and dissolution method. The heat capacities of the silicides over the range 300-1100C were determined by the method of mixing in a massive copper calorimeter; equations for their temperature dependence were derived. The covalent character of the Mn-Si chemical bonds is discussed. "We express thanks to N. V. Ageyev, corresponding member of the AN SSSR, for valuable advice and help in the organization of the present work." "X-ray studies of the manganese silicide compounds were carried out by O. G. Karpinskiy." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, 5 equations.

Association: Metallurgical Inst.

Card 1/1

L 15657-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t) ASD-3/AFFTC/ESD-3/IJP(c)/ESD(gs)/AFWL/ ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/AFETR JD/WLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046810 S/0000/64/000/000/0010/0015

AUTHOR: Golutvin, Yu. M.; Kozlovskaya, T. M.

TITLE: Valence of atoms in the silicides of the transition metals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov. Issledovaniya staley i splavov (Studies on steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: valence, transition metal, silicon, silicide, crystal lattice energy, electrical conductivity

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to estimate the valence of the atoms in silicides with the help of a cyclic procedure involving the crystal lattice energy. The equation of this estimate and Sarkisov's equation for the crystal lattice energy calculation are given. Only silicides with the formula M-Si, in which the atomic valences are the same, were studied. Calculations from the equations for the heat of formation were plotted against the metal valence of the silicides. In this way, two aspects of the dependence of ΔH_{298} on the assumed valence of the metal, corresponding to the positive and negative charges of the metal atoms, were obtained. The resulting possible values of the positive and negative metal valence are presented graphically and in tabular form. In all the investigated systems,

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L 15657-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046810

the positive valences of the metal atoms proved to be smaller in absolute value than the negative valences for silicon; the reverse is true. The positive and negative valence differences for Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni were compared. In Ca, Ti and V the difference of (V+) - (V-) is constant and comprises about 0.5 of the elements charge. For Cr and the others, this value is about 0.2. A minimum electrical conductivity is shown by those metal silicides whose tendencies to give up and add electrons during reactions with silicon are mutually balanced and whose bonds have the most electrically neutral, covalent character. The increase in electrical conductivity at the beginning of the period is due to the basic growth of the positive ionization of the metal atoms. The increase at the end of the period is caused by the increased positive ionization of the silicon atoms, and possibly by the overlap of the 3d-valence shell of the metals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, V.A. (Moskva); MESHKOVA, O.V. (Moskva); YELKINA, A.G. (Moskva)

Effect of the composition of D20-type alloys on their properties and weldability. Avtom. svar. 15 no.9:57-62 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Aluminum alloys—Welding)

KOZLOVSKAYA, V.F., assistent

Effect of the mastication act on intragastric temperature in patients with anacidic gastritis. Teor. i prak. stom. no.5:117-121 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.F. Presnyakov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

KOZLOVSKAYA, V. F.

KOZLOVSKAYA, V. F.: "Therapeutic physical culture in mitral defects." Min Health RSFSR. Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

L 26605-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005108 S/0129/65/000/002/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Belyakov, L. N.; Kozlovskaya, V. I.

TITLE: Residual austenite in martensitic stainless steels

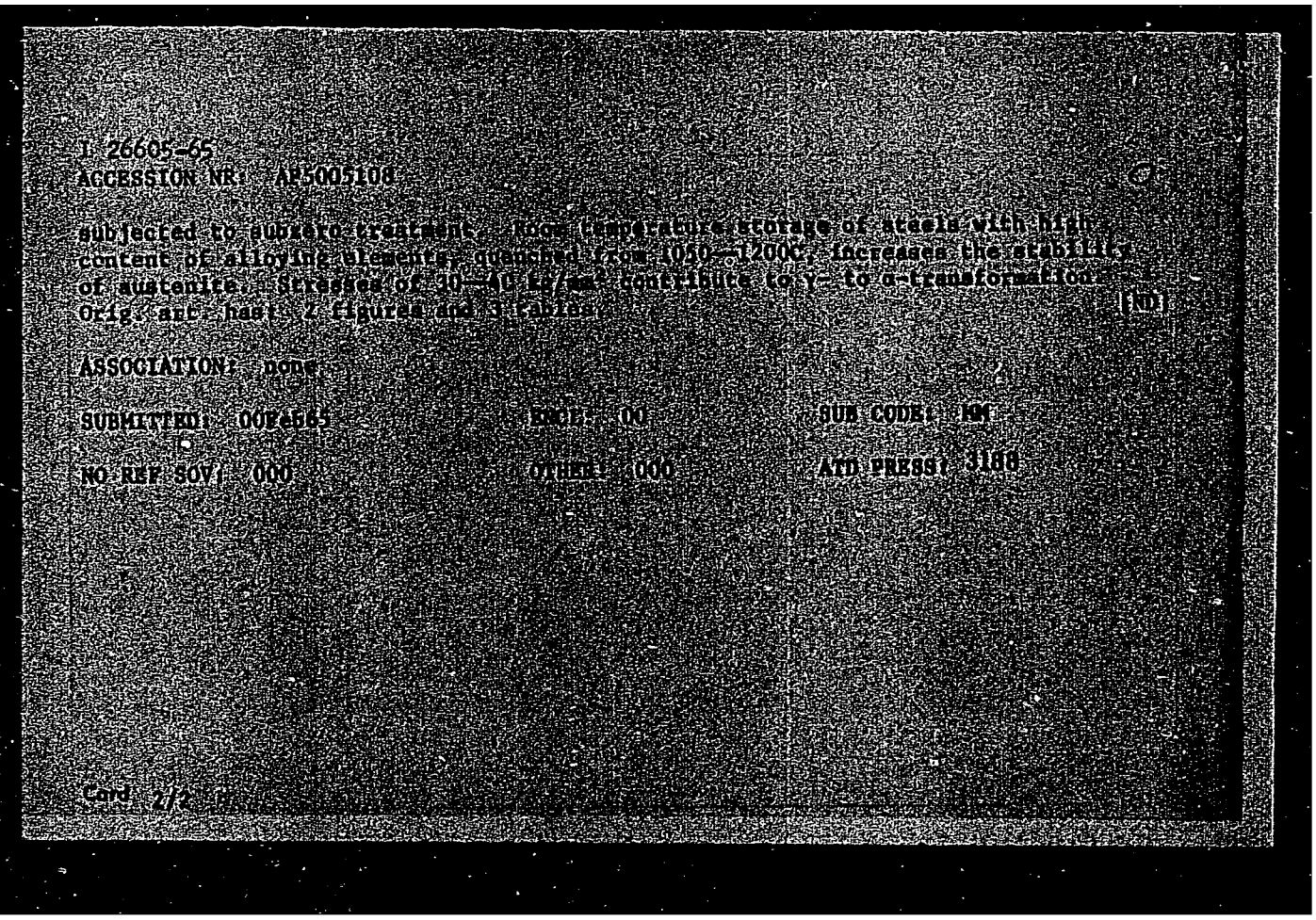
SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1965, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, martensitic stainless steel, chromium nickel martensitic steel, residual austenite, residual austenite behavior, steel treatment

ABSTRACT: Six martensitic stainless steels containing 0.13—0.25% C, 11.78—13.70% Cr, 1.56—3.20% Ni, 0—1.89% W, and 0—1.80% Mo were tested to determine the effect of heat treatment on the quantity of residual austenite. It was found that the quantity of residual austenite increases with increasing annealing temperature and increasing content of carbon and alloying elements. The quantity of residual austenite in steels with a high content of alloying elements reaches 40—50% whenever steels quenched in hot (100—150C) oil are tempered at 350C without being cooled to room temperature. However, this austenite is not completely stable and is transformed to martensite by cooling to -70C. Whenever residual austenite is undesirable, the steel must be cooled to room temperature before tempering or

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910(



J 26605-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005108

Subjected to subzero treatment. Room temperature storage of steels with high content of alloying elements quenched from 1050—1200C increases the stability of austenite. Stresses of 30—45 kg/mm² contribute to γ- to α-transformation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3188

Card 2/2

L 28105-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP6016587 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/005/0023/0025

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, V. I.; Potak, Ya. M.; Orzhekhovskiy, Yu. F.; Birman, S. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Improving the notch toughness and ductility of martensitic stainless steel at -196C by means of reverse martensite transformation

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1966, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, precipitation hardenable steel, martensitic steel, steel transformation, martensitic transformation, reversed transformation, steel mechanical property/08Kh15N5D2T steel

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using 08Kh15N5D2T (EP-410) precipitation-hardenable martensitic stainless steel (0.07%C, 15%Cr, 4.96%Ni, 1.96%Cu, and 0.18%Ti) for operation at subzero temperatures has been studied. At -196C, conventionally heat treated (annealed at 950C, quenched, and aged at 350—550C) steel has a very low notch toughness of 1 mkg/cm^2. To increase the notch toughness and ductility, reverse martensitic transformation was utilized to promote the formation of stable austenite. It was found that stable austenite is formed by annealing at 950C, air cooling, and subsequent aging at 575—625C for 3 hr. After this treatment, the steel contained 20—25% austenite which remained stable on cooling to -196C and considerably improved the characteristics of ductility. After aging at 600C, the respective

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.84:620.178.2

L 28445-66

ACC NR: AP6016587

mechanical properties at +20 and -196C were: tensile strength 90 and 140 kg/mm^2, yield strength 78 and 110 kg/mm^2, elongation 20 and 26%, and notch toughness 16 and 8 kgm/cm^2. Cyclic aging at 650—750C with 15 min cycles brought about a transformation-induced strain hardening and increased the notch toughness to 9 kgm/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5107

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~~24(6)~~ 24.7700

66248

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, V. M.

SOV/181-1-7-4/21

TITLE: Determination of the Quantity and Composition of Gases Adsorbed on the Surface of Germanium and Silicon Single Crystals by Means of a Mass Spectrometric Method

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, Nr 7, pp 1027-1034 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gases adsorbed on the surface of crystals were analyzed by means of the mass spectrometer MS-2. Before insertion into the experimental apparatus the samples were corroded by different chemicals. The experimental apparatus (Fig 1) consists mainly of a container of large volume, which is jointed on the one hand to the ampules for the samples, on the other hand to the diffusion pump over a standard capillary tube. The container is also jointed to the mass spectrometer over a cooling trap and a diaphragm. The diameter of the diaphragm is of such size that the intensity of the spectral lines of each gas is proportional to its own pressure in the collecting vessel in the pressure range of 10^{-2} - 10^{-5} Hg. The sensitivity of the method applied amounts to $1 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{l,\mu}{sec}$.

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Determination of the Quantity and Composition of Gases Adsorbed on the Surface of Germanium and Silicon Single Crystals by Means of a Mass Spectrometric Method

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The measuring error in the determination of the gas quantity is less than 10%. Before making the experiment germanium was treated in the following way: The surface was first cleaned by mechanical ways, as well as degreased and washed and was subsequently corroded in a 30% H_2O_2-solution. The silicon samples (trademark KM-7) were prepared as follows: mechanically cleaned, degreased, ground and washed, then corroded in a mixture of one part HF and two parts HNO_3, and finally corroded in a 30% NaOH-solution for 5 minutes at a temperature of 100°. The gas quantities of N_2 + CO, CO_2, H_2 which were adsorbed in the germanium and silicon and became free during the experiment at 800°C, were separately measured for the different kinds of etchings and are listed in tables. The measuring results led to the following conclusion:The gases adsorbed in the standard samples originate only on the surface of the germanium and silicon standard sample. If germanium is corroded by H_2O_2 only the effective surface is

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Determination of the Quantity and Composition of Gases Adsorbed on the Surface of Germanium and Silicon Single Crystals by Means of a Mass Spectrometric Method

changed and the adsorbed quantity of gas changes correspondingly. Therefore it is possible to conclude from the measured quantity of the generated gas upon the surface treatment of germanium. If silicon is corroded, not only its effective surface is changed but also a certain selection of adsorptive properties of the silicon surface against different gases occurs. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

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S/181/61/003/011/017/056
B102/B138

26.2421

AUTHORS: Kozlovskaya, V. M., and Rubinshteyn, R. N.

TITLE: Calculation of solubility and vapor pressure for systems semiconductor - impurity

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3354-3362

TEXT: The authors calculated the solidus curves, vapor pressure and solubility for binary systems of a semiconductor (Si, Ge) plus impurity. Since the solubility of impurities in solid Ge or Si is very low (0.01 - 0.001 %) published experimental data diverge and need verification. For the liquidus curves of regular solutions with low mutual solubility the following relation is derived: $T = \left[L_1^m + \lambda^1 (1 - N_1^1)^2\right] / \left[(L_1^m/T_1^m) - R \ln N_1^1\right]$ L_1^m denotes the melting heat of the pure component, N_1^1 the atomic fraction of the main component (Ge, Si, subscript 1), T_1^m is the melting temperature and λ^1 a constant which is independent of concentration. The following λ^1 values were found (given in cal/mole):

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Calculation of solubility and...

	Ge	Si
Al	-2600	-3000
Sb	820	6000
Ge	-160	2000
In	700	5800
Bi	3900	-
Tl	3640	-

The impurity vapor pressure above the liquid solution was found to be $p_2^l = p_{20}^l (N_2^l)^n \exp\left[(n\lambda^l/RT)\cdot(1 - N_2^l)^2\right]$ and above the solid solution $p_2^s = p_{20}^s (N_2^s)^n \exp(n\lambda^s/RT)$; $N_2^s \ll 1$. The subscript 2 refers to the impurity component. $p_{20}^{s(l)}$ is the vapor pressure above the pure solid (or liquid) impurity, n the number of atoms per vapor molecule, $N_2^{s(l)} = 1 - N_1^{s(l)}$. In the following the maximum solubility of the impurity in solid solutions is determined for temperatures above eutectic point (solidus curves). $p_{20}^l/p_{20}^s = \exp\left[(L_2^m/R)(1/T - 1/T_2^m)\right]$, for $p_2^l = p_2^s$ and the segregation coefficient is given by

$$K = \exp\left[(L_2^m/nR)\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_2^m}\right) + \frac{\lambda^2(1 - N_2^l)^2 - \lambda^s}{RT}\right]$$

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or, at T_1^m, by $K = K_o = \exp\left[(L_2^m/nR)\left(\frac{1}{T_1^m} - \frac{1}{T_2^m}\right) + \frac{\lambda^l - \lambda^s}{RT_1^m}\right]$. The λ^s values are given in Table 2. Finally the authors determined the solubility in solid solutions at temperatures above eutectic point, and the vapor pressure, for the systems: Al-Ge, Al-Si, Sb-Ge, Sb-Si, Ga-Ge, Ga-Si, In-Ge, In-Si, Bi-Ge and Tl-Ge. From the solidus curves of these systems it can be seen that in most of them solubility passes through a maximum. The absolute solubility values are always very small. There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and 16 references: 1 Soviet and 15 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows:
R. A. Gudmundsen a. J. Maserjian. J. Appl. Phys., 28, 1308, 1957;
R. N. Hall. J. Phys. Chem. Sol., 3, 63, 1957; F. A. Trumbore. Bell. Syst. Techn. J., XXXIX, 1, 205, 1960; J. J. Rohan, N. E. Pickering a. J. Kennedy. J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 705, 1959.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1961

Card 3/4 3

VLADYCHENSKIY, S.A.; KOZLOVSKAYA, V.N.

Water retaining capacity of some soil types in the region of the future Lower Kama Hydroelectric Power Station. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly;biol.nauki no.4:174-178 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Lower Kama Hydroelectric Power Station region--Soil moisture)

KOZLOVSKAYA, V.P.

Effect of pressure in aluminum alloys. Issl.splav.tsvet.met. no.2:57-66 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Aluminum alloys--Metallography)
(Deformations(Mechanics))

37980

S/137/62/000/005/106/150
A006/A101

18.1210(2409)

AUTHORS: Kozlovskaya, V. P., Vasil'yeva, N. I., Karpovich, Yu. M.

TITLE: Conditions for obtaining Д 16 (D16) aluminum-alloy extruded articles offering high strength properties at room and elevated temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 72, abstract 5I435 (V sb. "Deformiruyemyye alyumin. splavy", Oborongiz, 1961, 64 - 75)

TEXT: The authors studied extruded D16-alloy sections containing alloying elements in a low range (3.9% Cu, 1.2% Mg, 0.36% Mn), a high range (4.7%Cu, 1.8%Mg, 0.8% Mn) and a medium range (4.5%Cu, 1.5% Mg, 0.5%Mn). Under industrial conditions sections of three types were manufactured: A - a corner with a 2 mm thick shelve; B - a corner with 15.8 and 4.5 mm thick shelves, and C - a large section with 30 - 40 mm thick shelves. The following technique was used: homogenizing of ingots at 490°C for 8 hours, extrusion of ingots at 390 - 430°C; quenching of sections at 500°C; tension-straightening with 1.5 - 2% residual deformation. Tests of mechanical properties at room temperature were made after heating at 200, 250 and 300°C during 1 - 100 hours. The mechanical properties

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Conditions for...

at high temperatures were determined after holding at the test temperature for 0.5, 20 and 100 hours. Extruded D16-alloy parts having a non-crystallized structure show high strength at room temperature. The difference in the strength of extruded articles, determined by the structure (recrystallized or non-crystallized) decreases or vanishes entirely after heating up to temperatures > 150°C. Highest strength in the 20 - 300°C temperature range is attained at a content in alloy D16 of 4.2 - 4.9 Cu; 1.5 - 1.9 Mg and 0.6 - 0.9% Mn. An increase in the strength is accompanied by a reduced ductility. It is recommended to extrude the articles from a non-homogenized blank at 400 - 440°C. The minimum properties at room temperature are: σ_b 48 kg/mm^2; $\sigma_{0.2}$ 34 kg/mm^2; δ 7%. The difference in the strength determined by the extrusion effect and connected with the extrusion technique, decreases sharply after artificial aging (190°C - 6 hours). Repeated heat treatment (quenching and natural aging) reestablishes the difference in the strength. The mechanical properties of extruded parts in artificially aged state do almost not depend on the extrusion technique. It is assumed that one of the causes of the extrusion effect is the arising of slip obstacles along the planes, oriented along the extrusion direction; this is

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connected with the predominant grouping of atoms in these planes when heated for quenching and in natural aging. Experimental data confirm V. I. Dobatkin's opinion that structure refining is the cause of the extrusion effect.

E. Kadaner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/689/61/000/000/018/030
D205/D303

AUTHORS: Loktionova, N.A., Kozlovskaya, V.P., and Isayev, V.I.

TITLE: Reduction of warping of welded constructions from the AK20 (D20) alloy during thermal treatment

SOURCE: Fridlyander, I.N., V.I. Dobatkin, and Ye.D. Zakharov, eds. Deformiruyemyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; sbornik statey, Moscow, 1961, 137 - 143

TEXT: Although the highest mechanical properties (40 - 45 kg/mm^2 strength limit and 29 - 32 kg/mm^2 yield point) are obtained in the welded joints of D20 by using argon-arc welding, the warping induced by the hardening of the welded articles makes their subsequent adjustment by deformation necessary. In order to reduce the thermal stresses, the influence of quenching in boiling water and molten salts on the geometrical stability of the welded articles was investigated. The investigations were performed on sheets 6 mm thick. The specimens were heated at 535°C in saltpeter and cooled: 1 - in water at 20 and 100°C; 2 - according to a step regime - in salt baths at 160 -

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Reduction of warping of welded ...

200°C range (2 min) and then in water at 30°C; 3 - in salt baths at 160 - 180°C for 2 to 16 hours. In the first two cases, the specimens were aged after cooling at 165°C for 10 - 16 hours. All specimens, notwithstanding the differences in cooling conditions, had almost identical mechanical properties (about 40.5 Kg/mm^2 strength limit, 30.5 Kg/mm^2 yield point and 14 % relative elongation). This indicates that the D20 alloy which contains copper in amounts exceeding the solubility limits is not sensitive to the lowering of the cooling rate during hardening. X-ray analysis has shown that the increase of the cooling temperature by 100 - 200°C lowers the defectivity of the grains, but does not entirely remove the general stresses. Corrosion tests were performed using welded specimens in a 3 % solution of NaCl. The specimens fastened to a rotating wheel were periodically immersed during the 4.5 months. The specimens cooled in water at 20°C were destroyed after 14 - 16 days, while those cooled in boiling water, salt baths and by the step regime remained intact after 130 days. Warping was 2 - 4 times less in the specimens cooled at higher temperatures. It is concluded that the welding of D20 alloy sheets should be carried out in the hardened and not in the annealed state, because

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